

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Electoral Agitation in Denmark—Signal Defeat of the Ministry.

THE FRENCH CABLE BROKEN

Bismarck's Arguments for an Imperial Control of the German Railways.

JOHN BRIGHT AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

TURKEY.

A SORTIE FROM NICOSIA REFUSED BY THE TURKS—THE GARRISON REDUCED TO THE MOST DIME NECESSITY.

RAGUSA, April 26, 1876. The garrison of Nicosia made a sortie on Friday last to procure provisions from Pafos, but were repulsed.

REDUCED TO WANT. It is stated that Nicosia is reduced to extremities, the garrison and inhabitants subsisting on horses introduced from Montenegro during the night.

PRUSSIAN HOPE OF PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS. BERLIN, April 26, 1876. News current in diplomatic circles strengthen the chances of a renewed armistice and successful negotiations with the insurgents.

THE AUSTRIANS WILL NOT OCCUPY BOSNIA. LONDON, April 27, 1876. The Standard's Vienna despatch says the Austrian government officially denies any intention of occupying Bosnia.

A WARNING TO THE PORTE IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIANS. LONDON, April 27, 1876. A Vienna despatch to the Daily News says the Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming the Mohammedan population in the insurgent provinces, owing to the danger of a wholesale massacre of Christians.

ALGERIA.

THE INSURGENTS SOLEMNLY PRESSED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS. ALGER, April 26, 1876. The insurgents are surrounded by the French troops and cannot retreat. They must surrender.

DENMARK.

THE GOVERNMENT PARTY DEFEATED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION—THE PEOPLE GREATLY EXCITED. COPENHAGEN, April 26, 1876. The election for the Folkething (the lower house of the Rigsdag) has just taken place. It resulted in the election of seventy-four opponents to the government's National Defence bill, being an opposition majority of forty-six.

The Folkething was recently dissolved by the King because there was a majority of eighteen against the measure.

CABINET MINISTERS RESIGNED BY THE PEOPLE. Among the defeated supporters of the measure are M. Klein, late Minister of Justice, and Count Holstein of Holstenborg, late President of the Council.

The leaders of the opposition are enraged and the country is greatly excited, and a fresh dissolution of the Folkething is probable when the new chamber meets.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE INTER-STATE NEGOTIATIONS STILL UNSATISFACTORY. VIENNA, April 26, 1876. The Hungarian Ministers have again placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Emperor, and negotiations have recommenced in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Hungarian Deputies at the terms of the proposed agreement.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK EXPOUNDS THE IMPERIAL POLICY FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE RAILWAYS—THE EMPIRE CANNOT BE "CUT INTO PIECES." BERLIN, April 26, 1876. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have commenced the discussion of the Railway bill.

BISMARCK'S ARGUMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION. Prince Bismarck, in his speech, emphatically declared that the resignation of Herr Delbrück was unconnected with the railway question, and was solely due to his health.

No slight difference of opinion existed between himself, the Emperor and Herr Delbrück. He would have preferred the postponement of the most important question to the resignation of Herr Delbrück if the resignation was avoidable.

Prince Bismarck afterwards made another speech in which he urged that it was "intolerable that Germany should be cut into pieces in regard to the railway system." He said the imperial constitution could only become a reality in railway matters when the railways were transferred to the Empire. The Empire, however, could not acquire them against the will of the separate States. It was not intended to do anything precipitately, but proceed step by step. It was desirable above all things to banish all idea of political intrigues, and take a purely commercial view of the matter.

COUNT VON ARNIM TO BE DISCIPLINED BY A HIGH COURT. LONDON, April 27, 1876. The Standard's Berlin despatch states that the Imperial Court of Discipline, at Potsdam, will commence proceedings against Count Von Arnim to-day.

The accused will not be present, but will be defended by counsel.

FRANCE.

THE FIRE IN THE BOULEVARD THEATRE—MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. LONDON, April 27, 1876. So far eight corpses have been removed from the ruins of the Theatre des Arts which was burned at Rouen last night.

About seventy-five persons were in the theatre when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims is not yet ascertained.

THE LATEST DETAILS FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER—TWELVE HOUSES IN RUINS—MORE DEATHS AND MANY PERSONS MISSING. LONDON, April 27, 1876. The Times despatch from Paris says the theatre at Rouen continued to burn until yesterday.

The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting a curtain. In addition to the victims whose bodies have already been found four persons have died from their burns in the hospital and four soldiers are missing. Twelve houses adjacent were destroyed.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF PROPERTY IS ESTIMATED AT \$400,000.

DETAILS OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ROUEN FIRE DISASTER—A NARROW EXIT FROM THE BUILDING. LONDON, April 27, 1876. The Standard's Paris correspondent says the fire in the Theatre des Arts in Rouen broke out while the actors were dressing for a performance of the opera of

THE ENGLISH TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE EPSON SPRING MEETING—NEW HOLLAND WINS THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES AND BRIG BOY THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES—MR. SANFORD'S BAY FINAL BEATES IN THE FORMER.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, April 26, 1876.

This was the second day of the Epson spring racing meeting, and great interest was centred in the several events to be decided, the principal of which were the Great Metropolitan Stakes and the Prince of Wales Stakes.

THE ATTENDANCE. The number of distinguished persons present was very large. The majority of Americans in London were early on the ground, all particularly anxious to note the performance of the third of his horses that their countryman, Mr. M. H. Sanford, had chosen to introduce to the English public.

THE INTEREST MANIFESTED. This was Bay Final, a brother to Preakness, and more particularly was his performance worthy of the closest scrutiny, inasmuch as it was the maiden effort of the stable here in a long distance contest. This feeling was shared by the prominent members of the Jockey Club, and the result in the Metropolitan Stakes was as to justify the belief that the future of the American representatives is at least far from discouraging.

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES. Of fifty-one subscribers, eighteen of whom paid forfeit, seven appeared before the starter. These were Prince Soltykoff's New Holland, carrying 100 lbs.; Captain Stirling's Whitebait, 101 lbs.; Mr. Henneage's Freeman, 124 lbs.; Lord St. Vincent's Beau Brummell, 104 lbs.; Mr. W. S. Crawford's The Flying Scotchman, 99 lbs.; Mr. M. H. Sanford's Bay Final, 114 lbs., and Mr. C. Bush's Rob Roy, 93 lbs.

THE RACE. The start was very fair and the contest was interesting throughout. Bay Final showed to advantage and ran a most creditable race for two miles, at which time he looked a dangerous customer, fighting every inch of the ground with New Holland, the ultimate winner. So earnestly did he battle for the lead that many thought he might prove the victor, but his jockey failed to preserve him as he should have done for the final rally, and when less than a quarter of a mile from home he tired and fell to the rear. New Holland—who was carrying fourteen pounds less than Bay Final—then went on and won the race, Whitebait finishing second and Freeman (the favorite) third. Bay Final passed the post next to the last.

After the race scores of good judges boldly expressed the opinion that long distances must certainly suit the American horses, and considered that Preakness' chance for the Ascot Cup is daily growing better.

THE BETTING. Just before the start the betting ruled—2 to 1 against Freeman; 5 to 1 against New Holland; 6 to 1 against Whitebait, and 50 to 1 against Bay Final.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap), of 25,000 sovs. each, 15 sovs. forfeit and only 5 sovs. declared by February 1, with 200 sovs. added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; the winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights (January 27) to carry 5 lbs. extra; of any two handicaps, or of the City and Suburban Handicap, 10 lbs. extra; and of any two miles and a quarter, to start from the winning club. Closed with 54 subscribers, 18 of whom pay 5 sovs. each.

Prince Soltykoff's New Holland, 4 years, by Young Melrose, out of Bonaparte, 100 lbs. 1. Captain Stirling's Whitebait, 4 years, by Brown Broad, out of Laura, by Lampton, 101 lbs. 2. Mr. Henneage's Freeman, aged, by Ketticrum, out of Haricot, 124 lbs. 3. Lord St. Vincent's Beau Brummell, 5 years, by Melrose, out of Eon, 104 lbs. 4. Mr. W. S. Crawford's The Flying Scotchman, 4 years, by Voltigeur, out of Bonavia, 99 lbs. 5. Mr. M. H. Sanford's Bay Final, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lady (bred in America), 114 lbs. 6. Mr. C. Bush's Rob Roy, 5 years, by Macaroni, out of Neelocke, 93 lbs. 7.

THE WINNER—NEW HOLLAND. New Holland, four years old, by Young Melrose, out of Bonaparte, was bred by Prince Soltykoff, whose property he is still. As a two-year-old New Holland ran seven times and only succeeded in winning upon one occasion. His first appearance was in the Bathynian's Post Sweepstakes, 5 furlongs 140 yards, Newmarket first spring meeting, in which he finished fourth, the winner being Lord Falmouth's Lady Love. At the Newmarket July meeting, he received a forfeit of £100 from Mr. T. E. Walker's Alpha, also two years old, the distance agreed to be run being 5 furlongs 140 yards. He finished second in the Ham (Produce) Stakes, also 5 furlongs 140 yards, at Goodwood, the event being won by Mr. Leveux's Régale (bred in France). In the Beaulieu Memorial Stakes, 5 furlongs 140 yards, same meeting, he finished second to Lord Falmouth's Dreadnought. He won the October Produce Stakes, 5 furlongs, at the Newmarket second October meeting, Lord Falmouth's Spinaway second and Mr. F. Gerton's Alpha third. In the Home Bred Produce Stakes, 5 furlongs, Newmarket, four years old, he was defeated, but finished second to Catalina, the property of his owner's old turf antagonist, Lord Falmouth. At the same meeting, in the Home Bred Sweepstakes, 5 furlongs, New Holland obtained a place, the winner being Lord Falmouth's Spinaway, whom he beat a short time before Joseph Dawson's Seymour was second. As a three-year-old he started four times and succeeded in winning twice. The Red-diesworth (Produce) Stakes, 7 furlongs 210 yards, Newmarket Craven meeting, was his first attempt, which he won. Mr. W. S. Cartwright's Bay of Naples, his only competitor, was beaten by a head. At the same meeting he won the Colum (Produce) Stakes, Rowley Mile, Mr. Cartwright's chestnut filly by Saunter, only competitor, who was beaten by half a length. Both carried 116 lbs. He made his appearance in the St. Leger Stakes, 1 mile 6 furlongs 142 yards, Doncaster September meeting, but hadn't a ghost of a chance, as he finished at the tail end of a field of thirteen. His final appearance in his three-year-old form was in the Newmarket Derby, Newmarket second October meeting, in which he finished third, beat Prince Bathynian's Galopin proving the winner.

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FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

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THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE—THE EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE FAST MAIL—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

The action of the Appropriation Committee limiting the payment for the transportation of the mails will, if it should become a law, abolish the fast mail service entirely and break up, to a considerable extent, the railway Post Office service. At the suggestion of the Post Office Department the compensation to railroads was fixed by the committee upon the basis of space and speed combined, and it was agreed to pay six mills per lineal foot per mile for service on train running twenty-five miles or less per hour, seven mills for thirty miles, eight mills for thirty-five and nine mills for all over thirty-five. But the committee have struck out the eight and nine mill rates, and the companies refuse to carry the mails on their last trains for seven mills and will want to put them on the slow and local trains. This would cause serious breaks by a general failure to connect at central points, and at the Post Office Department it is claimed that it would cause a loss between New York and all the region beyond Pittsburgh of twelve hours; for all southwest of Cincinnati of thirty-six hours; for all beyond St. Louis and Chicago, from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and along the line between Washington and New Orleans of probably thirty-six hours, and all this loss of time would save the country less than \$500,000, according to calculations made at the Post Office Department. It is not probable that the House will agree to a measure which would cause so great an inconvenience with so trifling a saving to the Treasury.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1876.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H. STRONG AND THE RESULTANT PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy, has been placed upon the retired list, he having attained the age of sixty-two on Monday last. This promotes Commodore Alexander Murray, now a member of the Lighthouse Board, to Rear Admiral; Captain Edmund R. Colburn to Commodore, Commander James A. Greer to Captain and Lieutenant Commander Horace E. Mullian to Commander. Rear Admiral Strong will return to his residence at Newburg, on the Hudson.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

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THE MOX EXTERMINATOR INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF GENERAL INGALLS AND DONN PIATT—STATEMENT OF COWLES & CO. OF MONIES RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

General Rufus Ingalls appeared to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He sat on a Board in December, 1875, to examine into the Cowles moth preventive; the Board took much evidence, which was all of a favorable character, and in accordance with this they made a favorable report, but no recommendation; the chairman had a letter from Captain Allegood, who was removed from the Schuyll Arsenal; he said that the money spent on the Cowles & Brega moth exterminator was so much money thrown away; the witness said he believed Captain Allegood was removed before the Board sat in Philadelphia; when he went into office last June he found a long printed argument from Cowles & Co., asking that they be paid money due them from previous years; there had been a paragraph inserted in the appropriation bills of 1875 and 1876 to the effect that the money should be spent for patented processes; the amount expended from former years and which Cowles & Co. claimed as applicable to them, was \$30,000; witness referred the matter to the War Department, and after it went through the Bureau of Military Justice it went to the Attorney General; it was finally decided that the new appropriation could be used in paying for labor, in preserving clothing, &c., from moths and mildew; witness transmitted the exact decision of the Attorney General as an order to General Rucker by authority of the War Department; witness does not know whether all of the money under the new appropriation has been spent for labor; he believed that Cowles & Co. applied the process, furnishing the materials and labor; the order to General Rucker was not given with a view to avoid the prohibition in the Appropriation bill; witness presumed that the Appropriation bill did not aim at anything more than to keep the Government from paying money for the royalties or the use of patents in the matter; witness knows nothing about the matter further than to believe that the process was applied properly, as the Attorney General had decided it should be; had never seen the accounts, because they would not come to him as Quartermaster General, but would go to the accounting officers; witness did not become fully convinced that the process was a good one until after he had served on the second Board of Examination, in 1874; he was guided entirely by the testimony of experts, repeated after two years of steady trial; witness pronounced the statements of Donn Piatt that he was inimical to the interests of the Cowles process and all the insinuations he had made in his paper were unqualifiedly false; he did not know what Donn Piatt meant when he said that witness was interested in a "bureaucratic" process; had never been interested in or heard of such a process; further pronounced all of Piatt's insinuations or charges absolutely and unqualifiedly false; had nothing to do with sending army clothing to Vienna to exhibit the process except in an official way; they were sent by Quartermaster General Meigs; had shown no favor to Cowles & Co. other than he was bound to as an army officer; witness said the late Secretary of War told him one day that the Cowles process was discontinued by reason of charges made by Donn Piatt that he had been going around town saying that he could secure or abrogate contracts through the influence he had over the Secretary of War; that he had sent for Piatt and told him that, if such statements were made, they were lies; witness believes that the Secretary of War has the right to spend \$50,000 of the appropriation for clothing, for labor and material in the preservation of the fabrics; witness had never had any financial transactions with Cowles or any member of the firm; has no objections to producing his bank account; when the first Board was called in Philadelphia, in 1872, motto could be battered by the charges in storehouses, but when they had the second Board, in 1874, it was with difficulty that a moth or moth egg could be found; from this circumstance he came to the conclusion that the former officers were derelict in their duty or that the moth process was efficient.

Colonel Donn Piatt was recalled. He desired to correct his testimony that he had not received any money from Cowles & Co. after the trouble he had with them; he found on looking over Mr. Fant's books that he had received \$200 after that time; witness was out of town and did not know that this amount was credited from Cowles & Co. until now informed by Mr. Fant; witness said that all he knew of the good and bad in General Ingalls' character he learned from his client, Mr. Cowles.

Hamilton G. Fant testified that the firm of Fant, Washington & Co. were bankers in Washington, and financial agents of George A. Cowles & Co. during the time they held the contract; he admitted receiving and disbursing by him for Cowles & Co. as follows:—

Received from the Army, Navy and Ordnance Offices, \$403,750. This was distributed as follows:—

George A. Cowles, expense account..... \$41,374.71  
George A. Cowles, army account..... 62,525.10  
George A. Cowles, personal account..... 92,570.99  
George W. Brega..... 92,570.99  
J. N. Bacon..... 57,934.29  
Victor V. Morrow..... 29,967.18  
Donn Piatt..... 22,964.35  
Commissions of Fant..... 3,998.00

Total..... \$403,875.00  
The profit on the business was about \$300,000, according to the division. Witness knew nothing of the way in which this money was distributed.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND EXPENDITURE—JOHN DAVENPORT DESIRING OF EXPLANATION IN HIS OWN WAY—VOUCHERS FOR HIS OUTLAYS FURNISHED.

In the Committee on Expenditure in the Department of Justice this morning, Mr. Davenport appeared for the purpose of detailing the circumstances attending the alleged frauds in New York and elsewhere. He was proceeding in his own way with an explanation, when the Chairman, Mr. Condit, said he wanted a direct answer as to the information the witness prom

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WASHINGTON, April 26, 1876.

THE MOX EXTERMINATOR INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF GENERAL INGALLS AND DONN PIATT—STATEMENT OF COWLES & CO. OF MONIES RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

General Rufus Ingalls appeared to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He sat on a Board in December, 1875, to examine into the Cowles moth preventive; the Board took much evidence, which was all of a favorable character, and in accordance with this they made a favorable report, but no recommendation; the chairman had a letter from Captain Allegood, who was removed from the Schuyll Arsenal; he said that the money spent on the Cowles & Brega moth exterminator was so much money thrown away; the witness said he believed Captain Allegood was removed before the Board sat in Philadelphia; when he went into office last June he found a long printed argument from Cowles & Co., asking that they be paid money due them from previous years; there had been a paragraph inserted in the appropriation bills of 1875 and 1876 to the effect that the money should be spent for patented processes; the amount expended from former years and which Cowles & Co. claimed as applicable to them, was \$30,000; witness referred the matter to the War Department, and after it went through the Bureau of Military Justice it went to the Attorney General; it was finally decided that the new appropriation could be used in paying for labor, in preserving clothing, &c., from moths and mildew;